

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

CONSUMER INCOME NEAR RECORD LEVELS; DEMAND STRONG FOR FARM PRODUCTS

The flow of income to consumers continues relatively stable near record levels, supported mainly by increasing defense activity and business expenditures for new plant and equipment. With generally strong demand for farm products, the index of prices received by farmers has risen gradually since September. Farm production costs also have gone up slightly. Price gains in response to reductions in prospective output of some crops and seasonal price increases for several crops and dairy products more than offset lower prices for meat animals, citrus fruits, corn, chickens and wool in November. As a result, average prices received by farmers rose 2 percent during the month ending November 15.

The Demand and Price Situation, November 30, 1951.

JANUARY-NOVEMBER FARMERS' CASH RECEIPTS 15 PERCENT MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings during January-November of this year totaled approximately 30 billion dollars, or 15 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1950. The total volume of farm products sold so far this year was slightly larger than last, and prices averaged about 15 percent higher. The increase in average prices of farm products is closely in line with increases that have occurred in prices of nonfarm commodities.

The Farm Income Situation, October-November 1951

1951 FEATURES RECORD OUTTURN OF OILSEEDS; OTHER CROP YIELDS LARGE

The large 1951 volume of crops results from fairly large production for a large number of important crops, as production records were set for only a few—rice, grapes, hops, and truck crops for processing. Outturn of soybeans has been exceeded only once previously. Crops much larger than average include cotton and cottonseed, flaxseed and sugarcane were nearly average; while the outturn of peanuts and sweet potatoes were well below average. Crop production, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board is given in table 1.

Table 1.- Annual summary of crop production, 1951

Crop	: Acreage harvested 1/ :				: Production 1/ :			
	: Average :			: Unit :	: Average :			
	: 1940-49 :	1950 :	1951 :		: 1940-49 :	1950 :	1951 :	
	: Thousands							
Cotton lint.....	21,622:	17,843:	26,698:	Bales :	12,030:	10,012:	15,290	
Cottonseed.....	- :	- :	- :	Tons :	4,900:	4,105:	6,186	
Rice.....	1,507:	1,620:	1,947:	Bags 2/ :	31,431:	38,689:	43,805	
Peanuts picked and threshed.....	2,923:	2,264:	1,990:	Lb. :	2,016,962:	2,021,730:	1,595,025	
Flaxseed.....	3,919:	4,090:	3,904:	Bu. :	37,186:	40,236:	33,802	
Soybeans for beans.....	9,348:	13,814:	13,211:	Bu. :	178,567:	299,279:	280,512	
Sweetpotatoes.....	666:	492:	308:	Bu. :	61,148:	49,825:	28,278	
Tung nuts.....	- :	- :	- :	Tons :	36.3 :	36.5 :	55.5	

1/ 1950 data for all crops except seeds are revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, covering crop acreages and production for 1949. The 10-year averages, except for cotton, are not revised.

2/ Bag of 100 pounds.

COTTON LINT

NATIONAL COTTON GOAL OF 16 MILLION BALES FOR 1952 ANNOUNCED

A National cotton production goal of 16 million bales for the 1952 crop was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture along with a suggested acreage of 23 million acres. The 1952 price support level for upland cotton was set at 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year (August 1, 1952), the maximum permitted under existing legislation.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, Dec. 7, 1951

NOVEMBER COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE HOURS DECREASE; STOCKS AND SPINDLE HOURS UP

Domestic mill consumption averaged 37,500 bales per working day in the four-week period ended December 1, 1951. This compares with a daily rate of 36,600 bales for the preceding five weeks and 40,800 in November 1950. Domestic mills consumed a total of 731,000 bales in November bringing the total for the first four months of this season to 3,112,000 bales. This compares with 3,617,000 bales in the corresponding four months last season and 2,869,000 two years ago. If the daily rate for November were to be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 9,550,000 bales. Consumption totaled 10,509,000 bales last season and 8,851,000 two years ago.

During November, cotton system spinning spindles operated at 125.4 percent of capacity compared with 124.1 percent for October and 143.2 percent for November a year ago.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	November; 1951 1/	October; 1951 2/	September; 1951 1/	November 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales.....	730,817	905,000	722,004	1,008,872
Average per working day, bales.....	37,478	36,600	37,026	41,178
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	7,374	6,806	4,391	8,828
Active spindle hours, billions.....	9.05	11.4	9.2	13.0
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/..	125.4	124.1	127.8	143.2

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

RAW COTTON CONTINUES HIGHER; FABRICS AND MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on December 15 rose slightly to 43.32 cents per pound, and stood only 121 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 70.12 cents, more than 2 cents more than the price for October, and 22.76 cents below that of November a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed still further to 26.72 cents in November, compared with 31.20 cents the previous month and 50.21 cents in the same month a year ago.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL ON 15 MILLION BALES FOR 1952 MARKETING

A National cotton marketing goal of 15 million bales for the 1952 crop was announced by the National Cotton Marketing Council on November 1, 1951. This compares with a suggested average of 22 million bales for the 1951 crop. The 1952 goal was set at 15 million bales for the 1952 crop, the average for the 1951-52 season being 15.5 million bales.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, Nov. 7, 1951

MARKETING COTTON COUNCIL, COTTON MARKETING BOARD, STOCKS AND BONDS

Domestic cotton consumption averaged 37,500 bales per working day in the four-week period ended November 1, 1951. This compares with a daily rate of 36,600 bales for the preceding five weeks and 36,800 in November 1950. Domestic mills consumed a total of 1,715,000 bales in November bringing the total for the first four months of this season to 3,112,000 bales. This compares with 3,017,000 bales in the same four months last season and 2,989,000 two years ago. If the daily rate for November were to be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 3,250,000 bales. Consumption totaled 10,709,000 bales last season and 8,821,000 two years ago.

During November, cotton gins spinning spindles operated at 157.4 percent of capacity compared with 157.1 percent for October and 157.3 percent for November a year ago.

Table E - Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindles in cotton mills

Consumption			
Domestic, bales	1,715,000	1,688,000	1,688,000
Average per working day, bales	37,500	36,600	36,800
On hand, 1,000 bales	1,375	1,375	1,375
Active spindles, millions	11.4	11.4	11.4
Spindle activity, percent of capacity	157.4	157.1	157.3
Stocks			
Domestic, bales	1,715,000	1,688,000	1,688,000
Foreign, bales	1,375	1,375	1,375
On hand, 1,000 bales	1,375	1,375	1,375
Active spindles, millions	11.4	11.4	11.4
Spindle activity, percent of capacity	157.4	157.1	157.3

Based on 7-week period.
Based on 7-week period.
Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 million spindles hours for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

RAW COTTON GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The delivery of raw cotton to the United States in November 1951 was 15.5 million bales, slightly below the 15.7 million bales for the same month a year ago. The average price for cotton in November 1951 was 10.15 cents, compared with 10.15 cents for the same month a year ago. The average price for cotton in November 1950 was 10.15 cents, compared with 10.15 cents for the same month a year ago. The average price for cotton in November 1949 was 10.15 cents, compared with 10.15 cents for the same month a year ago.

December prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting remained stationary at 19.00 cents per yard. Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yard, was priced 2-1/2 cents below the November level and 6-1/2 cent below December a year ago. The price of 38-1/2" 5.35 yard print cloth fell one-half cent to 16.00 cents per yard. This compares with 16.50 cents the previous month and 21.75 cents in December a year ago.

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Dec. 15: 1951	Nov. : 1951	Oct. : 1951	Sept.: 1951	Dec. : 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.....	43.32	43.15	38.67	36.77	44.53
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/1, lb.....	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/1, lb.....	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/.....	6/	70.12	68.04	68.83	92.88
Mill margins 3/.....	6/	28.72	31.20	33.88	50.21
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	19.00	19.00	17.00	16.75	24.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	27.00	29.50	24.50	26.00	33.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.....	16.00	16.50	15.25	15.00	21.75

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 5/ From Journal of Commerce
- 6/ No quotations available.

NEW BRUSH STRIPPER FOR HARVESTING COTTON

The latest thing in mechanical harvesting was formally unveiled at the Beltwide Mechanization Conference. And sponsors hold high hopes for the new device pioneered at the Oklahoma Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA. It consists of brush stripping rolls for removing the cotton from the plant and air for conveying the cotton from the stripping rolls to a trailing wagon. In some cases, over 90 percent of the cotton was harvested by the new machine. Moreover, it was cleaner, had less sticks, and a higher gin turn-out than cotton harvested by a conventional stripper. Also, the new machine handled stalks without pulling them from the ground. It was found that in conveying the cotton from the stripping rolls to the wagon by using air, losses commonly occurring in a mechanical system at the end of the row while turning, were eliminated.

The Cotton Digest, November 24, 1951, p. 9.

NEW PICKER DEVELOPED IN GEORGIA

A new cotton picker with an amazing performance in test runs has just been developed by Riley E. Ellis, a Georgia machine shop owner. The Ellis picker, which weighs only 600 pounds, is being viewed by scores of visitors at his shop near Griffin, Georgia. Operating on a system of rotating blades and air induction, it is so maneuverable that it can be piloted around in a rain-soaked field without bogging

Domestic prices of 37 1/2¢ yard sheeting remained stationary at 19.00 cents per yard. Domestic 36 1/2¢ yard sheeting, was priced 2-1/2¢ cents below the November level and 6-1/2¢ cents below December a year ago. The price of 35 1/2¢ 2-1/2¢ yard sheeting fell one-half cent to 18.00 cents per yard. This compares with 18.25 cents the previous month and 21.75 cents in December a year ago.

Table 2. - Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics and cotton mill margins

(Cents per yard)									
	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	April 1951
Cotton, medium 37 1/2"	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Delivered at mill, 10	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35
Rayon, viscose staple	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Equivalent price 1/2, 10	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Rayon, viscose staple	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75
Equivalent price 1/2, 10	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75
Cotton fabric, average 12 denier	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2 1/2	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75
Mill margin 3/4	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Sheeting, 37 1/2" 4.00 yd.	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Sheeting, 36 1/2" 4.00 yd.	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sheeting, 35 1/2" 4.00 yd.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00

1 Cost to mill of raw cotton of staple length of 1 1/2" or longer as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon prices x 0.5).

2 Price of equivalent quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with equivalent for rayon waste (Cotton Branch, RMA).

3 Difference between cloth price and price (10-cent average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, RMA).

4 Price Daily Mill Book Reporter.

5 From Journal of Commerce.

6 No quotations available.

NEW MACHINERY FOR HARVESTING COTTON

The latest thing in mechanical harvesting was formally unveiled at the National Demonstration Conference. And engineers held high hopes for the new device planned at the Oklahoma Experiment Station in cooperation with URM. It consists of a rotary roller for harvesting the cotton from the plant and air for conveying the cotton from the rotating roller to a trailing wagon. In some cases, over 90 percent of the cotton was harvested by the new machine. However, it was cleaner, had less waste, and a lighter pin than the cotton harvester by a conventional stripper. Also, the new machine handled stalks without pulling them from the ground. It was found that in conveying the cotton from the rotating roller to the wagon by using air, losses normally occurring in a mechanical system at the end of the row while picking were eliminated.

The Cotton Branch, November 24, 1951, p. 9.

NEW REEKS INVENTIONS IN GEORGIA

A new cotton picker with an amazing performance in test runs has just been developed by Billy E. Reeks, a Georgia machine shop owner. The Reeks picker, which weighs only 600 pounds, is being tested by scores of visitors at his shop near Griffin, Georgia. Operating on a system of rotating blades and air injection, it is no

down. Tests were conducted on the farm of J. W. Steele at Hampton, Georgia, and the picker harvested 98.72 percent of the total cotton on the stalks. This is reported to be better than the performance of the average picker now on the market.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 14, 1951, p. 10.

BREEDERS URGED TO MAKE COTTON FIBERS MORE ADAPTABLE AS A BLEND WITH SYNTHETICS

Making the keynote address at the opening of the eight Spinner-Breeder Conference, Charles C. Hertwig, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said that planning and further research can bring a broader utilization of cotton not only as fiber by itself but also as a component of blends with man-made fibers.

"If we concede that no man-made fiber can be the ideal fiber for all end uses, and if we are willing to make a similar concession that at this period of history no one variety of cotton fiber can be ideally suited for all purposes, we can more easily see the tremendous possibilities for all fibers," he said. "For instance, if certain strains of cotton fiber can be bred and produced that are ideally suited for certain end uses, maybe we won't need so many 'wonder fibers' in the future--or if blending certain types of cotton with present wonder fibers will make them 'super wonder fibers,' then that will mean expanded outlets for cotton."

The Cotton Digest, December 1, 1951

COTTON PRODUCTS

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT OUTERWEAR UP 110 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit outerwear in 1950 increased 110 percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarn use increased only 27 and 22 percent respectively. The total of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 66 percent while rayon suffered a 15 percent decrease.

Table 4.- Materials consumed in the production of knit outerwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

	Materials consumed		Change 1950
	1950	1949	compared with 1949
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed in knit outerwear.....	123,244	77,110	+ 60
Yarns consumed.....	101,177	63,479	+ 59
All-cotton.....	51,075	24,304	+110
All-rayon.....	1,872	1,472	+ 27
All-wool.....	38,883	31,783	+ 22
Nylon.....	4,506	2,522	+ 79
Cotton-wool mixtures and blends.....	2,648	1,765	+ 50
Cotton-rayon mixtures and blends.....	852	917	- 7
Other mixtures and blends.....	1,341	716	+ 87
Purchased knit fabrics consumed.....	22,067	13,631	+ 62
All-cotton.....	20,004	12,081	+ 66
All-rayon.....	391	461	- 15
All-wool.....	734	384	+ 91
All other purchased knit fabrics.....	938	704	+ 33

Facts for Industry, "Knit Outerwear," November 13, 1951.

been. Tests were conducted on the form of J. W. Steele at Hampton, Georgia, and the picture presented 96.75 percent of the total cotton on the estate. This is reported to be better than the performance of the average picture now on the market. The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 14, 1951, p. 10.

INVENTORS WANTED TO MAKE COTTON FIBER MORE ADAPTIBLE AS A BLEND WITH SYNTHETICS

During the keynote address at the opening of the eight Synthetic-Fiber Conference, Charles C. Hawley, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said that planning and further research can bring a greater utilization of cotton not only as fiber by itself but also as a component of blends with man-made fibers.

"If we concede that no man-made fiber can be the ideal fiber for all end uses, and if we are willing to make a similar concession that at this period of history no one variety of cotton fiber can be ideally suited for all purposes, we can more easily see the tremendous possibilities for all fibers," he said. "For instance, if certain grades of cotton fiber can be used and processed that are ideally suited for certain end uses, might we not need so many 'wonder fibers' in the future as it blending certain types of cotton with present wonder fibers will make them 'super wonder fibers', then that will mean expanded outlets for cotton." The Cotton Digest, December 1, 1951

COTTON PRODUCTS

COTTON YARN USED IN KITE OVERSEAS UP 110 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarn consumed in the production of kite overseas in 1950 increased 110 percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarn was increased only 57 and 88 percent respectively. The total of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 65 percent while rayon buttons a 15 percent decrease.

Table 4.- Materials consumed in the production of knit overseas, United States, 1950 and 1949

Materials consumed :		Change 1950 :	
1950 : 1949 :		1950 : 1949 :	
Thousand pounds :		Percent :	
Materials consumed in knit overseas.....	152,544	71,110	+ 60
Yarn consumed.....	101,171	63,119	+ 62
All-cotton.....	21,075	26,306	+ 119
All-rayon.....	1,378	1,475	+ 87
All-wool.....	36,883	21,703	+ 32
Nylon.....	4,206	5,383	+ 27
Cotton-wool mixtures and blends.....	3,648	1,787	+ 30
Cotton-rayon mixtures and blends.....	832	217	+ 7
Other mixtures and blends.....	1,341	716	+ 87
Purchased knit fabric consumed.....	22,007	13,631	+ 62
All-cotton.....	20,604	12,631	+ 63
All-rayon.....	381	461	+ 12
All-wool.....	734	364	+ 91
All other purchased knit fabrics.....	238	704	+ 33

Base for industry, "Kite Overseas," November 13, 1951.

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR UP 18 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear in 1950 increased 18 percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarns decreased 12 and 23 percent respectively. The amount of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 11 percent while nylon was up a substantial 55 percent.

Table 5.- Materials consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

	Materials consumed		Change 1950
	1950	1949	compared with 1949
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed, total.....	177,253	159,784	+ 11
Yarns consumed, total.....	120,123	105,629	+ 14
All-cotton.....	105,141	88,881	+ 18
All-wool.....	688	675	+ 2
All-rayon.....	5,212	5,951	- 12
All-nylon.....	2,900	3,744	- 23
Cotton-wool blends.....	4,749	4,952	- 4
Other blends and fibers.....	1,433	1,426	-
Purchased knit fabrics consumed.....	57,130	54,155	+ 5
All-cotton.....	9,707	8,777	+ 11
All-rayon.....	39,130	41,624	- 6
All-nylon.....	7,879	3,085	+ 55
All other purchased knit fabrics.....	414	669	- 38

Facts for Industry, "Knit Underwear and Nightwear," November 9, 1951

NEW COTTON BAG PRICES DECLINE; BURLAP UP

The price of new cotton flour bags on December 15 decreased 85 cents from the previous month and stood at \$259.75 per thousand. Burlap flour bag prices increased \$12.50 on December 15 as compared with the previous month, but still was \$59.30 under the same month a year ago. The price of new paper flour bags remained unchanged. The resale price of bakery-run cotton, burlap, and paper flour bags remained the same as the previous month. (Table 6, page 6)

TIRE MAKERS RETURN TO GREATER USE OF COTTON CORD

One big manufacturer upped use of cotton in the over-all tire fabric from 10 percent to 25 percent. Other producers report a similar shift. Reason: Heavy requirements for truck and military tires has drained off most of the annual 300-million-pound rayon tire cord output.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 13, 1951, p. 1.

DuPont claims to have made considerable advances in the use of rayon cord in tires principally in overcoming the tendency of the rayon cord to expand in the tire causing cracks in the rubber. This has been achieved by keeping the cords under tension during tire manufacture so that shrinkage does not occur. In order to do this it was necessary to devise a new machine which is now being marketed. The effect has been that not only is growth no longer a problem, but better, cooler running tires can be made. These new truck tires which will soon be on the market will have fewer flats and should therefore be cheaper.

The amount of all-cotton yarn consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear in 1950 increased 15 percent over the previous year. rayon and nylon yarns decreased 12 and 23 percent respectively. The amount of purchased fabric knit fabrics consumed increased 11 percent while rayon was up a substantial 25 percent.

Table 2. - Materials consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

Materials consumed:	1950	1949	Change 1950 compared with 1949
Percent			
Materials consumed, total	177,234	152,130	+ 17
Yarn consumed, total	130,127	114,032	+ 14
All-cotton	109,141	89,231	+ 19
All-rayon	688	687	+ 2
All-nylon	2,312	2,211	+ 12
All-triplex	2,900	2,744	+ 23
Cotton-wool blends	4,740	4,252	+ 4
Other blends and fibers	1,422	1,422	-
Purchased knit fabrics consumed	27,130	24,122	+ 2
All-cotton	2,707	2,711	+ 11
All-rayon	29,130	21,624	+ 6
All-nylon	7,829	3,082	+ 25
All other purchased knit fabrics	414	689	- 39

Trade for Industry, "Kilt Underwear and Nightwear," November 9, 1951

NEW COTTON SAG PRICE BEHIND; BUREAU UP

The price of new cotton knit yarn on December 15 decreased 25 cents from the previous month and stood at \$222.75 per hundred. During this past month increased \$12.50 in December 15 as compared with the previous month, but still was \$22.30 below the same month a year ago. The price of new paper knit yarn remained unchanged. The resale price of battery-run cotton, rayon, and paper knit yarn remained the same as the previous month. (Table 2, page 5)

YARN MAKERS WITNESS TO GREATER USE OF COTTON CORD

One big manufacturer upped use of cotton in the over-all knit fabric from 10 percent to 25 percent. Other producers report a similar shift. Heavy requirements for tank and military gear has driven off most of the annual 300-million-pound rayon knit stock output.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 13, 1951, p. 1.

Table 6.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags
(Dollars per thousand)

	December: 1951	November: 1951	October: 1951	September: 1951	December: 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/					
Cotton.....	259.75	260.50	250.50	250.50	349.00
Burlap.....	338.30	325.00	334.75	320.40	397.60
Paper.....	117.70	117.70	117.70	117.70	117.70
Prices, second-hand, New York					
Cotton, bakery-run 2/.....	145.00	145.00	140.00	140.00	190.00
Burlap, bakery-run 2/.....	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	170.00
Paper, bakery-run 2/.....	17.50	17.50	25.00	30.00	25.00
Difference					
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....	114.75	115.50	110.50	110.50	159.00
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....	170.30	165.00	174.75	160.40	227.60
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....	100.20	100.20	92.70	87.70	92.70

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.

2/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

COTTON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC CONTINUES TO INCREASE

The December price of 12/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord and fabric increased to 90.50 cents, up 4.75 cents from the previous month. Rayon tire cord and fabric prices remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 7.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, Dec. and Nov. 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight: per sq. yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
		Pound				
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2:	.91	90.50	85.75	82.36	78.03
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.79	71.00	71.00	56.09	56.09
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2:	.62	72.75	72.75	45.11	45.11
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.78	71.00	71.00	55.38	55.38
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2:	.82	72.50	72.50	59.45	59.45

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

NYLON: ADVANCES MADE IN USE FOR TIRE CORD

DuPont claims to have made considerable advances in the use of nylon cord in tires principally in overcoming the tendency of the nylon cord to expand in the tire causing cracks in the rubber. This has been achieved by keeping the cords under tension during tire manufacture so that shrinkage does not occur. In order to do this it was necessary to devise a new machine which is now being marketed. The effect has been that not only is growth no longer a problem, but better, cooler running tires can be made. These new truck tires which will soon be on the market will have fewer plies and should therefore be cheaper.

RAYON: CAPACITY UP 10.5 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

Based on a recently completed survey made by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., the capacity of the United States rayon producing industry as of mid-November 1951 totaled 1,444 million pounds on an annual basis of 52 weeks. This capacity represents an increase of 138 million pounds or 10.5 percent over the 1,306-million-pound capacity reported in a similar survey one year ago.

By mid 1952, the industry's capacity is expected to increase to 1,510 million pounds; then to 1,667 million pounds in March 1953, and to a total of just over 1,700 million pounds by October 1953. The latter figure is 18 percent larger than the present capacity. It is interesting to note the rapid increase in the production of staple and tow as given in the following table.

Table 8.- Rayon production and capacity production forecasts

Period	Viscose and cupra			Acetate		Total		Staple and tow			Total
	High	Reg+Int	Total	yarn	yarn	+0	Acetate	Total	rayon		
: Millions of pounds											
ACTUAL ANNUAL DATA											
1940.....	10	247	257	133	390	71	10	81	471		
1942.....	38	272	310	169	479	128	26	154	633		
1944.....	125	258	383	172	555	129	40	159	724		
1946.....	226	265	491	186	677	133	44	177	854		
1948.....	263	299	562	294	856	194	84	268	1,124		
1950.....	308	319	627	327	954	188	117	305	1,259		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
CAPACITY FORECASTS - ANNUAL RATE (52 WEEKS) AS OF											
November 1951..	360	339	699	381	1,080	218	146	364	1,444		
July 1952.....	370	352	722	394	1,116	222	172	394	1,510		
March 1953.....	403	354	757	398	1,155	340	172	512	1,667		
October 1953..	434	355	789	401	1,190	340	172	512	1,702		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		

From Rayon Organon, December 1951.

RAYON: STAPLE FIBER PRODUCTION TO START IN JANUARY

The great synthetic fiber producing plant of Celanese Corp. of America at Rock Hill, South Carolina, will begin production of staple fiber early in January in a progressing expansion that ultimately will double the productive capacity. This plant during a period of years has produced only continuous filament Celanese yarn. H. Howarth, general manager of the Rock Hill operations, said this week that equipment will be installed progressively in the buildings which have been under construction over several months.

Southern Textile News, Dec. 1, 1951, p. 2.

NEW TEXTILES: PREDICT RAPID GROWTH FOR ACRYLIC FIBERS

Production and acceptance of acrylic fibers will grow so rapidly that by 1960 they will rank second next to cellulose fibers in the synthetic field, C. W. Bendigo of American Cyanamid Co. predicted during a textile panel at the 60th anniversary convocation of Drexel Institute of Technology at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. He said he felt the prices of acrylic would in the near future drop down to within sight of rayon, but would not drop as low. He also estimated that Orlon and dynel staple production should hit about 30 million pounds in 1953. Acrilan production, he said, would reach the same figure by the end of next year compared with one million now. Orlon filament will probably go up from 6 to 8 million pounds in 1952.

Textile Bulletin, Nov. 1951, p. 134.

It is a pleasure to inform you that the results of the 1920 Census of the United States are now available. The results show a total population of 106,000,000, an increase of 26.7% over the 1910 Census. The increase is due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large immigration. The results also show a significant increase in the number of people living in cities and towns, and a decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.

The results of the 1920 Census are of great importance to the Government and to the people. They provide a basis for the planning and development of the country. The results also show the progress of the country since 1910, and the challenges that lie ahead. It is hoped that the results will be of use to you in your work.

Table 1. - Total Population and Sex by Race and Color

GENERAL INFORMATION											DATE
NAME											AGE
SEX											RACE
RELIGION											EDUCATION
OCCUPATION											MARRIAGE
CHILDREN											SIBLINGS
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SYNTHETICS: CHEAPER FIBER USE URGED

Wise Says In Latest News Clip

Stepped-up use of synthetic fibers is the best answer to the wild gyrations of coarse wool prices, according to James D. Wise, president of Bigelow-Sanford Co., Inc. Mr. Wise said that 75 percent of his company's new offerings will contain synthetics in contrast to the spring, 1951, line when only 27 percent included this component.

Mr. Wise said that more cotton yardage would be produced in the forthcoming year, with the total use of fibers other than wool more than 80 percent. He cited the case of cotton rugs particularly, pointing out that tufting cotton floor covering is now a very important segment of the industry. He added that the development of tufted cotton carpeting has enabled his company to produce well-styled merchandise at low prices hitherto unavailable.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 2.

SYNTHETICS: NEW POLYSTYRENE FIBER IN PRODUCED

Pilot plant production of a new polystyrene fiber designated Algil has been initiated. The fiber is currently available in batting form, having a density of 0.75 pounds per cubic foot, although the density may be increased readily to any desired density up to 5 lb. per cubic foot. The individual fibers are extremely fine in diameter; representative samples indicate that this diameter is but a fraction of the diameters of natural fibers such as cotton and wool. Algil is said to be completely thermoplastic and may consequently find use in blends with other materials where the incorporation of a heat-sealing binder is desirable.

Textile Industries, November 1951, p. 199.

SYNTHETICS: BIGELOW-SANFORD WILL USE 75 PERCENT IN 1952

The Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company will use synthetic fibers in 75 percent of its woven production for its Spring 1952 line, James D. Wise, president, announced.

At an introductory showing of its Spring weaves and fabrics, Mr. Wise said present plans call for over 75 percent of its woven production in carpets containing carpet rayon. The goal last year was only 27 percent, he added.

Mr. Wise explained that increasing use of synthetics and blends will assure greater stability of supply and price and will make a wider variety of styles available to the popular-priced market.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 11, 1951, p. 3.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW MOSS LINT CLEANER MAY SOLVE AGE-OLD GIN PROBLEM

If the new Moss Lint cleaner recently demonstrated at Jonestown, Mississippi, in the Jonestown Gin Company's plant lives up to expectations, the problem of ginning mechanically harvested cotton will be well on the way to solution. Containing 346 saws to the cylinder instead of the usual 151, the Moss cleaner employs a cylindrical brush which exerts maximum pressure upon the fiber, holding it momentarily against the saws for more thorough cleaning.

Other outstanding features of the machine are pushed into the background by the overall simplicity of the cleaner, which virtually operates itself and requires no constant watching by workmen. The cleaner is supplied by Gullet Gin Company and, ..

It is noted that the above information is being furnished to the Department of Defense for its information and use. It is also noted that the above information is being furnished to the Department of Defense for its information and use.

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Very truly yours,
[Signature]

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according to Joe H. Downs, district manager for Gullet, the machine saws are spaced much closer together than in conventional cleaners, resulting in more grass removed from the cotton.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 14, 1951, p. 1.

COMPOUNDS FOR SIZING COTTON WARP YARNS INTRODUCED

Zimmerman Associates announce the introduction of two products for the sizing of cotton warp yarns. The first product, Glycolole, is a 100 percent active liquid and serves primarily as a starch plasticizer, while the second product, Glyotal, is a 100 percent active solid and serves as a softener for the starch size. Both of these products are used in conjunction with starch in the sizing of cotton warp yarns and have been thoroughly tested in the laboratory as well as in a large sheeting mill in the South for a period of two years. These products are said to have shown outstanding performance in weaving efficiency, decreased shedding, ease in removal of size during desizing operations, and ease in the adaptation of a formula for a given weave room. Both products may be used with or without a starch homogenizer.

Chemical and Engineering News, Oct. 29, 1951,

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

p. 4626.

NEW MULTIPURPOSE TEXTILE TREATMENT CLAIMED

A new treatment for textiles and yarns, invented by a Hungarian chemist, Joseph Hajdu, is claimed to increase the resistance of fabrics to wear—i.e., to rubbing—by from 3 to 30 times. It is also claimed to increase the tensile strength of yarns by from 5 percent to 20 percent, states a Reuter report. The treatment consists of inserting into the fiber ultra-microscopic particles of silica, held in place by a plastic substance. These form an insoluble and permanent basis inside the fabric or yarn.

The new process is claimed to increase resistance to wear during washing. New fabrics subjected to the treatment and boiled for two hours in a soda solution showed no wear after 50,000 blows, during a test at the Lyons Centre, it is claimed, while a similar, untreated, fabric broke at 15,036 blows. Other advantages claimed for the process are an improvement in heat-insulating characteristics, improved appearance and feel, the ability to impart any degree of waterproofing required, and additional resistance to dirt. It is further claimed that the treatment retains its efficacy after the fabric has been dry-cleaned.

October 5, 1951, p. 972.

NEW TREATMENT FOR FIBERS

The Flax and Fiber Institute of America has announced production of Kenyval for the treatment of cotton, wool, linen, rayon, nylon, and other fibers. This product is said to give antifungus and antideterioration properties to the fabrics. It is not a coating, says the producer, but it penetrates the fabric without adding weight.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 26, 1951, p. 5079.

ONE-SHOP PROCESS TO MILDEWPROOF COTTON BAGS IS CLAIMED

Lawrence Jacobson Dye Works, Inc., of Philadelphia, has developed what the company claims is a new method of mildewproofing Osaburg and burlap bags which eliminates individual impregnations of fabric, cotton thread and string by permitting the bags to be treated after they are completely manufactured. Details of the process and its method of application were not disclosed except that it was said to use a solution of copper naphthanate into which the manufactured bags are completely immersed. By

According to the U. S. Census, Detroit's population was 1,135,769 in 1970, the highest since the census was taken in 1960. The city's population was 1,135,769 in 1960, the highest since the census was taken in 1950.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.

HOFFMAN'S SEA BUDGETARY SYSTEM

COCLAS FORTNEY KILPATRICK INCORPORATED

[illegible][illegible]

Received 15 April 1992

THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. The first step in the process of developing a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other techniques to gather information about what consumers want and need. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets that need. This involves brainstorming ideas and creating a rough sketch of the product. The third step is to create a prototype, which is a small-scale model of the product that can be used to test the concept and gather feedback from potential customers. Finally, the product is developed and launched into the market. Throughout this process, it is important to keep track of costs and revenues to ensure that the product is profitable.

treating the fabric, thread, and string simultaneously, bag manufacturing costs are reduced, it was claimed, while production is increased with a minimum use of manpower.

In addition, the company says it also has developed what was said to be a new method of mildewproofing cotton thread on cones and rolls. Details of this process also were not disclosed, but it can employ both zinc and quinolinate, the two principal inhibitors used for mildew-proofing, it was said. The treatment, according to the company, permits faster drying and a more even distribution of the solution over the thread.

Daily News Record, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 30.

IMPROVED MERCERIZATION METHOD ANNOUNCED

An improved way of mercerizing cotton fabrics that consists of pretreating the cellulose present with an organic liquid of small molecular size will increase the strength of such fabrics 20 to 25 percent and will cut down on mercerization time and chemicals by up to 50 percent. Such are the conclusions of Dr. Joseph Seiberlich, research associate professor at the University of New Hampshire College of Technology, Durham, N. H., discoverer of the patented method. The pretreatment organic liquids penetrate the fiber cores and facilitate subsequent mercerization and dyeing penetration. Resulting sheen and shades are thus improved. The patent has been assigned to Research Corp. of New York.

Textile World, Nov. 1951, p. 290.

FIBER TESTING LAB SET UP FOR NORTH CAROLINA COTTON

A fiber testing laboratory has been established in the State Department of Agriculture to determine the characteristics of North Carolina cotton, according to a recent announcement by the department. The new laboratory is a joint project of federal and state departments of agriculture and is staffed with trained technicians and equipped with delicate precision instruments to test cotton for tensile strength, fineness, maturity and uniformity of fiber lengths, the announcement said.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 21, 1951, p. 10

USTER ANNOUNCES THREE NEW YARN TESTERS

Three new yarn testers, an automatic strength tester, an evenness tester for filament, and an evenness tester with a linear and quadratic integrator have been developed by Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C. The strength tester, for single-end testing, is automatic in operation. Once started, it frees the operator for other duties and eliminates the human element from the testing operation. The tester indicates individual values of the breaking strength, individual values of the elongation, sum of the breaking strength, sum of the elongation, frequency distribution of the breaking strength, and the number of tests carried out.

Textile World, November 1951, p. 174.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PRICES OF PRINCIPLE DOMESTIC EDIBLE OILS DECLINE; MEALS CONTINUE UP

Cottonseed, soybean, and coconut oil prices continued their decline in November and mid-December, while peanut and linseed oils registered slight increases. Edible oil prices still remained well below those received in December 1950. The prices of oilseed meals continued higher in mid-December and stood substantially above the prices received during the same month a year ago. (Table 9, page 11).

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1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

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The Boston Globe, Nov. 22, 1931, p. 15.

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There are two reasons, an economic one and a political one, why the United States should not support the Cuban Revolution. The economic reason is that the United States has a large and growing trade deficit with Cuba, and this deficit is likely to increase in the future. The political reason is that the Cuban Revolution is a threat to the stability of the Western Hemisphere, and the United States has a duty to protect its interests in the region.

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[illegible]

Table 9.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	December 1951	November 1951	October 1951	December 1950
OILS 1/	December 17	Cents per pound		
Cottonseed oil...	13.0	13.7	14.9	21.4
Peanut oil.....	17.3	16.8	16.5	21.6
Soybean oil.....	12.6	13.3	13.9	19.6
Corn oil.....	14.5	15.5	15.3	22.0
Coconut oil 2/...	15.3	15.3	16.8	20.2
Linseed oil 3/...	21.9	20.7	19.7	19.5
Tung oil 4/.....	39.5	40.0	32.9	30.9
MEALS 5/	December 15	Dollars per ton		
Cottonseed meal 6/:	83.50	83.50	79.12	80.75
Peanut meal 7/...	94.50	85.12	80.50	65.55
Soybean meal 8/...	80.00	78.50	80.00	76.40
Coconut meal 9/...	100.00	93.00	80.25	57.75
Linseed meal 10/..	66.00	66.50	64.50	65.40

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
 2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
 3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
 4/ Drum, carlots, New York.
 5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
 6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
 7/ 45 percent protein, E. F. Mills.
 8/ 44 percent protein Chicago.
 9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
 10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis.
 11/ Preliminary.

SUBSTITUTE DEVELOPED FOR CASTOR OIL

Spencer Kellogg + Sons, Inc., has made known development of a new "chemically modified oil" to replace castor oil, which has become increasingly difficult to get because of the Korean War. The new oil is known by the trade name "Kelcastol." The company said it "is identical with castor oil in many properties required by industry, notably complete solubility in ethyl and methyl alcohol and other industrial solvents. It can be used by makers of synthetic leathers, and coated fabrics to replace castor oil as a plasticizer. It also can be used as a component in hydraulic oils and brake fluids." The new oil is the same as castor oil in viscosity, color and non-drying properties, the company said, and will be lower in price.

Daily News Record, Nov. 28, 1951, p. 35.

DEVELOP NEW TYPE TRAVELING SCREEN EXTRACTOR FOR COTTON SEED

A pilot plant for extracting cottonseed flakes, which is based on the new principle of conveying the solid particles downward counter-current to the solvent flow by means of a series of traveling screens, has been developed by Dr. W. D. Harris, research engineer, in experimentation sponsored by the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The equipment was designed to handle sixty pounds of material per hour. However, subsequent tests showed that it would handle at least seventy-five pounds per hour and that it has a number of

(Daily newspaper) and from here and there throughout the country.

Cable news service. Cable news service is also available from New York City, London, and other places.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed amendments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979.

[illegible]

11. All documents in the State of New York are a public record. To this end, we have a public record law that requires all the records in the State of New York to be made available to the public. This law is the "Public Access to Information Act" (PAIA) and it is the basis for the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in the United States.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS

Research engineer, is responsible for the design and development of the new lighting system, has been involved by Dr. H. H. Jacobs, of developing the new lighting system for the new lighting system.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, gathering information, and defining the problem clearly.

advantages over existing equipment in use. There is evidence from the experimentation that the new principle employed may be valuable in many cases where solids are to be continuously and countercurrently contacted with liquids, vapors, or gases.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, Nov. 1951, p. 13.

MARGARINE TO BE MADE FROM HERRING FISH OILS

Margarine and shortening may be made from fish oil in the future, a Norwegian company has announced. The firm said that it plans to build a plant to transform herring oil into products that can be converted to margarine, soap and drying agent for varnishes. The new plant will employ liquid propane gas, a widely used refrigerant, to separate the various components of fish oil. This process has been used previously to prepare vitamin concentrates from fish liver oil. Observers report that the low temperature operation of the process prevents damage to products from overheating and also assures high purity.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 27, 1951, p. 11/

DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUT CONSUMPTION RISES SHARPLY

Shelled peanuts (total, all grades) reported used domestically during this season to November 30 totaled 195 million, compared with 190 million pounds to the same date last season. Shelled edible grade peanuts used this season totaled 151 million, compared with 141 million pounds to November 30 a year ago. There was a general increase in the amount of peanuts used in candy, salted, butter, and other products. The only decrease to be noted was in the amount of peanuts crushed for oil, cake, and meal.

Table 10.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	: September 1 - November 30		: Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	: 1951	: 1950	R: 1950-51	: 1949-50
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades.....	195,141	197,705	94,325	925,978
Edible grades, total.....	150,697	140,771	530,413	510,109
Peanut candy 1/.....	37,115	36,197	118,208	126,287
Salted peanuts.....	38,435	34,102	133,103	118,291
Peanut butter 2/.....	73,451	63,903	273,206	256,168
Other products.....	1,666	1,569	6,296	9,363
Crushed for oil, cake,				
and meal 3/.....	44,444	57,015	403,412	414,949

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," EAE, Dec. 26, 1951.

LSU TO CONDUCT REGIONAL STUDY ON ROUGH RICE STORAGE FACILITIES

According to an announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture, arrangements have been completed with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana State University to conduct a study of the facilities and problems in storing rough rice throughout the important rice states of the South. This study will be conducted over a 2-year period and will include the rice areas in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

[illegible]

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Table 14-10 (continued) (see text for details) (continued)

1950-1951		1951-1952		1952-1953		1953-1954		1954-1955		1955-1956		1956-1957		1957-1958		1958-1959		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1962-1963		1963-1964		1964-1965		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971		1971-1972		1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980		1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983		1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988		1988-1989		1989-1990		1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217		2217-2218		2218-2219		2219-2220		2220-2221		2221-2222		2222-2223		2223-2224		2224-2225		2225-2226		2226-2227		2227-2228		2228-2229		2229-2230		2230-2231		2231-2232		2232-2233		2233-2234		2234-2235		2235-2236		2236-2237		2237-2238		2238-2239		2239-2240		2240-2241		2241-2242		2242-2243		2243-2244		2244-2245		2245-2246		2246-2247		2247-2248		2248-2249		2249-2250		2250-2251		2251-2252		2252-2253		2253-2254		2254-2255		2255-2256		2256-2257		2257-2258		2258-2259		2259-2260		2260-2261		2261-2262		2262-2263		2263-2264		2264-2265		2265-2266		2266-2267		2267-2268		2268-2269		2269-2270		2270-2271		2271-2272		2272-2273		2273-2274		2274-2275		2275-2276		2276-2277		2277-2278		2278-2279		2279-2280		2280-2281		2281-2282		2282-2283		2283-2284		2284-2285		2285-2286		2286-2287		2287-2288		2288-2289		2289-2290		2290-2291		2291-2292		2292-2293		2293-2294		2294-2295		2295-2296		2296-2297		2297-2298		2298-2299		2299-2300		2300-2301		2301-2302		2302-2303		2303-2304		2304-2305		2305-2306		2306-2307		2307-2308		2308-2309		2309-2310		2310-2311		2311-2312		2312-2313		2313-2314		2314-2315		2315-2316		2316-2317		2317-2318		2318-2319		2319-2320		2320-2321		2321-2322		2322-2323		2323-2324		2324-2325		2325-2326		2326-2327		2327-2328		2328-2329		2329-2330		2330-2331		2331-2332		2332-2333		2333-2334		2334-2335		2335-2336		2336-2337		2337-2338		2338-2339		2339-2340		2340-2341		2341-2342		2342-2343		2343-2344		2344-2345		2345-2346		2346-2347		2347-2348		2348-2349		2349-2350		2350-2351		2351-2352		2352-2353		2353-2354		2354-2355		2355-2356		2356-2357		2357-2358		2358-2359		2359-2360		2360-2361		2361-2362		2362-2363		2363-2364		2364-2365		2365-2366		2366-2367		2367-2368		2368-2369		2369-2370		2370-2371		2371-2372		2372-2373		2373-2374		2374-2375		2375-2376		2376-2377		2377-2378		2378-2379		2379-2380		2380-2381		2381-2382		2382-2383		2383-2384		2384-2385		2385-2386		2386-2387		2387-2388		2388-2389		2389-2390		2390-2391		2391-2392		2392-2393		2393-2394		2394-2395		2395-2396		2396-2397		2397-2398		2398-2399		2399-2400		2400-2401		2401-2402		2402-2403		2403-2404		2404-2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[illegible]

THESE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED BY USING THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:

[illegible]

The major objectives of this study are to determine the adequacy or lack of adequacy of storage facilities for rough rice in different areas, the location of rough rice storage facilities by types and capacity, the relative costs of storing rough rice under the various types and systems of storage used, and the losses incurred in rough rice storage caused by insect and rodent damage and inadequate storage facilities.

The Rice Journal, Nov, 1951, p. 33.

WORLD RICE CROP NEAR 1950-51

A first estimate of the 1951-52 (August-July) world harvest of rough rice places the crop at only slightly below the 540,000 million pounds produced in 1950-51. Planted acreages were again at last year's record level. Unfavorable weather, however, has again reduced yield prospects in some countries having large acreages.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 10, 1951, p. 579

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION MAY BE DOWN SLIGHTLY

Soybean production in 1951 may be near 650 million bushels. This is somewhat less than last year's record crop now estimated at 654 million bushels. Soybeans are grown on some scale in a great many countries throughout the world and estimates for 40-odd countries are included in the above totals. There are relatively few countries in which soybeans are of real commercial importance; about 90 percent of the entire world crop is concentrated in the United States and China (including Manchuria). With minor exceptions, only the United States and Manchuria are expected to be on an exporting basis for 1951 crop beans.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 3, 1951, p. 573.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

RECORD PRODUCTION OF LINTERS IN OCTOBER; CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OFF

Production of cotton linters at oil mills increased to approximately 266,000 running bales during October 1951. This was a record high for October. In comparison, the October 1951 production was about 50 percent above the September production of 175,000 bales and about 30 percent above the 207,000 bales produced a year earlier. Linters production during the 1951-52 season will be in the neighborhood of 1,670,000 bales of 600 pounds. This estimate is based on the 1945-49 five year average of 88 percent of cottonseed production being crushed and a cut per ton of 134 pounds. Production in 1950-51 totaled 1,215,000 running bales and approximately 1,700,000 bales during the 1949-50 season. Consumption of linters totaled about 131,000 bales in November. This compares with 136,000 bales in October and 119,000 in November a year ago. Should the consumption rate for the first four months be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 1,405,000 bales. At this level, 1951-52 consumption would be one percent larger than the 1,395,000 bales consumed in 1950-51 and the fifth largest annual consumption on record.

Cotton linters prices declined further during November. The 12.2 cents average for Grade 2 during November was slightly below the 12.4 cents average for a month earlier and well below the 24.3 cents a year ago. Grade 4 prices averaged 8.7 cents as compared with 9.1 cents in October and 19.3 cents a year earlier. Prices for Grade 6 averaged 7.6 cents in November while the October average was 8.0 cents and the November 1950 average was 16.1 cents.

The paper published in this issue of the "Journal" is a reprint of the article published in the "Journal" of the 15th of March 1934, under the title "The Problem of the Negro in the United States". The article is by the late Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a very interesting and important contribution to the study of the Negro problem in the United States.

The "Journal" of the 15th of March 1934, p. 100.

Editorial Note: This article is a reprint of the article published in the "Journal" of the 15th of March 1934, under the title "The Problem of the Negro in the United States".

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Table 11.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	November	October	September	August	November
	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951
	Thousand bales				
Production 1/	2/	267.0	175.0	241.0	151.5
Consumption 3/	130.8	135.8	113.6	87.6	118.5
Quantity bleached.....	6/	92.8	75.8	6/	71.0
Other industries.....	130.8	43.0	37.8	87.6	47.5
Stocks 4/	2/	36.6	272.0	232.0	48.0
Prices 5/	Cents				
No. 2 grade, per pound.....	12.16	12.41	12.91	13.49	24.33
No. 4 grade, per pound.....	8.79	9.14	9.70	10.39	13.23
No. 6 grade, per pound.....	7.98	8.00	8.00	8.53	10.06

- 1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FIA, Cotton Branch, USA.
- 2/ Data not available.
- 3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
- 5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FIA, Cotton Branch, USA.
- 6/ Included with "Other Industries" to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

HUDSON PULP AND PAPER PLANT IN FLORIDA

A \$10 million addition to the Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp.'s Palatka, Florida, plant was dedicated by Governor Fuller. ^{new} The new plant will permit doubling present capacity, increasing daily production to 400 tons of finished, unbleached kraft, about 85 percent of which will be converted to kraft wrapping butcher paper, gummed sealing tape, grocery bags and sacks and other industrial products, company officials said. William Haver, executive vice president, said the new facilities will enable Hudson to produce a kraft paper in every weight from 20 to 90 pounds.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1952, p. 2.

NEW CELLULOSE SOURCE

It was recently reported that a new company, the South African Industrial Cellulose Corp., had been formed by the South African National Development Corp. of Johannesburg, Courtaulds, Ltd., of Great Britain, and Bala Viscosa of Italy, as equal partners for the manufacture of wood pulp in South Africa. It was stated that the company has taken steps to obtain ownership of a plantation of Eucalyptus saligna, a source of cellulose, and it is hoped to eventually manufacture rayon wood pulp. The plant will be located at Durban (Natal) and eventually will produce 40,000 tons of cellulose per year. Courtaulds and Bala Viscosa will buy the output of the factory in the initial stages. It is understood that the investment will total between 5 and 7 million pounds sterling.

Rayon Organon, December 1951, p. 195.

DOMESTIC WOOD PULP PRODUCTION REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH

September production of dissolving wood pulp reached an all-time high of 51,632 tons. This compares with 50,395 tons the previous month and 38,896 tons in September

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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a year ago. The total amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption also reached an all-time high of 66,513 tons in September. This compares with 60,710 tons in September a year ago.

Table 12.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

	(Tons)			
	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939.....	193,420	88,052	43,232	233,240
1940.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1941.....	324,927	243,606	10,309	563,144
1942.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1943.....	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1944.....	473,358	239,220	25,514	687,064
1951, March.....	46,836	19,946	896	65,686
1951, April.....	42,829	21,612	1,961	62,480
1951, May.....	47,434	16,771	3,418	60,847
1951, June.....	44,063	18,550	2,296	59,317
1951, July.....	51,476	17,892	3,262	66,106
1951, August.....	50,355	19,559	3,558	66,356
1951, September.....	51,632	17,682	3,001	66,513

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

~~4/ No data available.~~

NOVEMBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS CONTINUES TO DECLINE

The price of purified linters in November declines further to 16.50 cents per pound which is 10.80 cents below the same month a year ago. This is the lowest price at which purified linters has sold for the past 14 months. Prices of all 3 grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month. (Table 13, page 15).

FAO TOLD OF NEED TO FIND NEW MATERIAL FOR WOOD PULP

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was urged to find a substitute for Northern hardwoods for the manufacture of wood pulp to relieve the "world's dangerous shortage" of newsprint. Marcel de Loup of France, FAO's Forestry Division Director, told the organization's sixth world conference that present reforestation programs would take 25 years to establish an adequate wood pulp supply for the world's presses. But, he said that so far no other substitute for wood has been found. Most of FAO's efforts up to now, he said, have been directed toward getting more wood growing, particularly in reforestation programs in Europe.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 23, 1951, p. 8.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100	
1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																											

1. Administrative - This is the most common type of report. It is a summary of the activities of an organization or department. It is usually prepared by the manager of the department and is used by the higher management to make decisions. It is a factual report and is usually written in a formal style.

The Bureau of Geographical Names in Washington, D.C. has been notified by the Department of the Interior that the name of the town of "Bismarck" in the State of North Dakota is to be changed to "Bismarckville". This is the first time in the history of the United States that a town has been renamed.

The Board and Industrial Organization of the United States was urged to file a lawsuit with the Federal Reserve for its interference of such policy to follow the "world's business interests" as suggested. Internal to Board of Federal Reserve, the Executive Director, said the organization's fight with Congress was largely a matter of principle, and that it would be a matter of principle with regard to the world's business. But, in fact, as far as other industries the same was true. Board of Federal Reserve, said, in fact, as far as other industries the same was true. Board of Federal Reserve, said, in fact, as far as other industries the same was true. Board of Federal Reserve, said, in fact, as far as other industries the same was true.

Table 13.- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

Equipment is being installed at the Baltimore Francis-Tunstall, Md., facility, to produce surfactant. (Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948.....	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950.....	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1951, January.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, October.....	17.15	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, November.....	16.50	9.25	9.75	11.25

- 1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- 2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

ANOTHER USE FOR CITRUS WASTES

Citrus vitamin P, a complex of flavonoids from citrus wastes, looks like a good bet for protection against injury from radiation. Ninety percent of a group of rats treated with highly active vitamin concentrate survived radiation exposure which had proved fatal to 80 percent of untreated group. According to research workers at Florida Southern College, vitamin P protects by preventing destruction of the capillary system, eliminating dangerous bleeding. Besides potentialities for usefulness in time of atomic attack (not yet evaluated), the phenomenon is of interest for possible application in cancer therapy. Preliminary work indicates vitamin P treatment may prevent radiation erythema, increasing cancer patients' tolerance to radiation treatment and permitting faster and more intense radiation attack upon malignant cells.

Chemical and Engineering News, Dec. 10, 1951, p. 521A.

JUICES PLAY INCREASING PART IN TOTAL ORANGE CONSUMPTION

Nearly half of the oranges consumed by civilians in 1950 were eaten in the form of canned and frozen orange juice. This is in sharp contrast to consumption in 1941, when about one tenth were eaten as canned juices and the other nine-tenths as fresh oranges. Commercial production of frozen orange concentrate got under way in 1946 in Florida. In 1951, about one-fourth of the Florida crop was made into frozen concentrate, and in California a smaller proportion of the crop. For 1951 it is tentatively estimated that civilian consumption of frozen orange concentrate may surpass slightly that of canned orange juice, while consumption of fresh oranges will drop to about half of the total consumption of oranges.

Agricultural Situation, Nov. 1951, p. 11.

Table 13. - Average prices of certified citrus and processing grades
lemons, United States, for specified years and months

(Dents per bushel)			
Year	Month	Processing grades	Certified grades
1951	November	10.50	9.75
1951	October	11.15	9.75
1951	January	11.70	9.75
1950	November	11.85	9.75
1950	October	11.85	9.75
1950	January	11.85	9.75
1949	November	11.85	9.75
1949	October	11.85	9.75
1949	January	11.85	9.75
1948	November	11.85	9.75
1948	October	11.85	9.75
1948	January	11.85	9.75
1947	November	11.85	9.75
1947	October	11.85	9.75
1947	January	11.85	9.75

Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, 1.0-1.5. Only plant. Average freight to users in U.S. cents per bushel. Prices negotiated by a processor. Average of monthly prices, 1948-50. Brought from Haven Oregon and from lemons to an area processor. Wash pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, 1.0-1.5. Domestic processing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation. For citrus, Dec. 1, 1947. On freight specified with this Atlantic or Gulf port. Processing inland market rate to destination plus 3 percent of postpaid charges, before to Dec. 1.

WINTER LEMON FOR CITRUS MARKET

WINTER LEMON FOR CITRUS MARKET

Winter lemon, a product of Florida's citrus industry, looks like a good bet for protection against injury from radiation. Thirty percent of a crop of citrus treated with highly active ultraviolet radiation survived exposure which had proved fatal to 80 percent of untreated group. According to research workers at Florida Southern College, vitamin P protects by preventing destruction of the cellular system, eliminating damage to living cells. The mechanism is of unknown in this of such work (not yet evaluated), the mechanism is of interest for possible application in cancer therapy. Preliminary work indicates vitamin P treatment may prevent radiation sickness, increasing cancer patients' tolerance to radiation treatment and protecting father and more intense radiation attack upon malignant cells.

Chemical and Engineering News, Dec. 10, 1951, p. 3214

OTHER PLANT RESEARCHERS HAVE IN TOTAL ORANGE COMPOSITION

Heavy half of the oranges consumed by children in 1950 were eaten in the form of orange and frozen orange juice. This is in sharp contrast to consumption in 1941 when about one third were eaten as whole fruit and the other two-thirds as frozen orange. Governmental protection of frozen orange concentrates has under way in Florida. In 1951, about one-fourth of the Florida crop was made into frozen concentrate, and in California a smaller proportion of the crop. For 1951 it is tentatively estimated that children's consumption of frozen orange concentrates may average slightly less than half of the total consumption of oranges. Agricultural Extension, Nov. 1951, p. 11.

TUNISIAN UNIT TO MAKE FURFURAL FROM OLIVES

Equipment is being installed at the Huilerie Franco-Tunisienne, Sfax, Tunisia, to produce furfural, according to a recent report from Tunis. It was designed by the French chemical company Pechiney-Progil, and the project will be operated in partnership with that firm, who will market the product. The residue left after pressing and refining olives for their oil will be used as the raw material. It was formerly dried and used as fuel at the refineries, but it is expected that most of these plants will install units to obtain furfural. It is estimated that about 1,000 metric tons of furfural will be produced during the coming olive season and it is hoped to increase output to 2,000 tons the following year.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Dec. 3, 1951, p. 53.

TURKISH UNIT TO MAKE FERTILIZER FROM OLIVES

Equipment is being installed at the Haliyo Fertilizer Plant, Ankara, to produce fertilizer, consisting of a recent report from Ankara. It was designed by the French chemical company, and the equipment will be operated in partnership with that firm, who will market the product. The machine will also produce and selling olive oil which will be used as the raw material. It was formerly dried and used as fuel at the refinery, but it is expected that most of these plants will install units to produce fertilizer. It is estimated that about 1,000 metric tons of fertilizer will be produced during the coming olive season and it is hoped to increase output to 2,000 tons the following year.

Oil, Fat and Drug Reporter, Dec. 2, 1951, p. 32.